## Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1869.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION SOUTHERN POLITICS.

THE surface view of politics in some of the Southern States, and especially in Virginia, Tennessee, and Mississippi, would indicate that a golden age had been reached, and that men's minds had all been cast in the same mould. As Jefferson said of the political situation half a century ago, "We are all Federalists-we are all Republicans," so each of the contending parties in the States named have been claiming that they are devoted friends of the administration and zealous supporters of Republican principles. The lions and the lambs have laid down together. Pitch-tar-and-turpentine Parson Brownlow stands on the same platform as the irrepressible Andy Johnson. Hunnicutt consorts with the fiercest of fire-eaters, and even Wise does not disdain companionship with negro voters, provided they support conservative candidates.

It would be really charming if this apparent millennium had been produced by a genuine change of heart and opinions; but such news is too good to be true. An old maxim teaches us to distrust the Greeks when they bring us gifts; and while we expect the voters who were lately in rebellion, and those who last year supported Seymour and Blair, to "accept the situation," we are not prepared to place implicit reliance upon professions of friendship which are belied not only by old records but by present intrigues.

Victories against the organizations to which the bulk of the Republicans were attached have already been won in Virginia and Tennessee, and though a nominal Republican has been elected Governor in each instance, the Democrats have taken good care to secure a large majority in the Legislature. There was originally a color of truth in the claim of Walker and Senter that they were the best representatives of the views of the administration, for they advocated the removal of political disabilities, a policy which Grant also favors; while many of the friends of Wells and Stokes desired the continuation of restrictions upon Rebel suffrage. But upon this point no further struggle is to be maintained, and the only practical question connected with it is whether the doctrine of universal suffrage and universal amnesty is to be fairly carried out, for the common benefit of all classes, or to furnish the Rebels with a stepping-stone to future domination.

The forces of the contending parties are now being marshalled in Mississippi for another contest in that State. The most desperate efforts have been made to surround the issues with doubt and uncertainty, and to divide the negro vote. Some of the newlyappointed Government officials have exerted an influence in favor of the so-called National Republican party, and its originators have claimed that its triumph was desired by the President, citing as proof of this allegation that one of his relatives, Judge Dent, was its prospective candidate for Governor. So thoroughly have the Democracy of the State in which Jeff. Davis formerly held imperious sway lowered their banner, that even the name of their old organization is not mentioned. But by a striking coincidence all its active partisans are very zealous friends of the Dent movement, and very earnest in their efforts to detach the freedmen from the regular Republican organization.

Both parties have been seeking aid and comfort from the national administration. and so many conflicting rumors have been circulated in regard to its real attitude, that the President has at last spoken in emphatic and unmistakable terms. Hitherto he has preferred that "acts and results should speak for his administration rather than words"-a good maxim, and one that he may profitably adhere to on all proper occasions; but inasmuch as the votes of thousands of the citizens of Mississippi may depend upon an accurate knowledge of his position, and as the politics of other States may be sensibly affected by it, we are glad that he has spoken so freely.

General Grant desires the maintenance of the unity of the Republican party, and deprecates the dissensions which have been fomented in the South for the purpose of dividing it into feeble factions. He penetrates the designs of the conservatives, and while making all due allowance for the peculiar circumstances which prevailed in Virginia, he regrets that the friends of Governor Walker rejected the proffer of conciliation tendered by the chairman of the Wells Committee, and he evidently desires that wherever the Republican ranks are broken they may be closed up, and that its organization may be preserved intact.

Hereafter there will be no ground for doubt in the Southern contests, and any future victories which may be won must be wbtained under a full knowlege of the fact that the administration sympathizes with the party which is in closest accord with the National Republican organization. Future difficulties in the South can arise only from the inordinate and selfish ambition of the Republican politicians of that region. The freedmen rarely or never go astray in a well-defined contest, and their instinct seems a better guide than the boasted wisdom of their leaders. The administration is true to the party that placed it in power, and the whole responsibility for the future political condition of the Southern States now rests with the ambitious Republican aspirants who have already done too much mischief by their petty rivalries and uncompromising personal quarrels.

UNIFORM MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LA WS.

THE British Government is about to bring about another great reform by amending the present illiberal and unsatisfactory marriage laws, and by making them uniform throughout the entire United Kingdom. At present the English, Scotch, and Irish laws on the subject are all different, and the discrepancies which exist are not only unjust in themselves, but they afford a convenient opportunity for such scamps as Major Yelverton to be married or unmarried, as may suit their convenience. In England and Ireland the marriage ceremony is impeded by legal requirements that are so absurd that it would scarcely seem possible that an enlightened would submit to them in this age, and they are particularly onerous to the Roman Catholics and the dissenters, for whose annoyance they appear to be particularly devised. In Scotland, on the contrary, the marriage laws are as loose as they are stringent in the other portions of the Queen's dominions, and this mixed state of affairs has at length become such a serious cause for complaint that the present Liberal Ministry has promised to take the subject in hand and regulate it on liberal and unsectarian principles. We may therefore expect to see the matter taken up at the next session of Parliament, and the required reform will probably be brought about without serious oppo-

In the mean time, our own marriage and divorce laws are far from being satisfactory, and it would be well if the attention of our statesmen could be turned to them, with a view of producing a little order and system out of the existing chaos. By the Constitution of the United States, the regulation of marriages and divorces is left with the several States; but it is a question whether it would not be better in every way if the matter was placed in the hands of the General Government. The Constitution, as it was originally shaped, was an experiment, and it was impossible for its framers to provide for all future contingencies. Amendments have been made, therefore, from time to time to suit the various changes in the condition of the country and the people, and there are still others that experience dictates that might be made with advantage.

In most of the States the marriage laws are sufficiently liberal, and in many almost too much so. It is perfectly proper that the marriage ceremony or contract should be impeded as little as possible, but sufficient safeguards should be thrown around it to protect both parties in their rights and to give a reasonable guarantee against fraud. In some of the States these provisions are curious, and even smack of a sort of semi-barbarism; as in Delaware, for instance, every young man who enters into matrimonial bonds is required to give bonds in the sum of \$300 that his wife shall not become a burden on the public. But then Delaware still hugs the whippingpost to her bosom, and she is consequently hardly to be considered as an example of the common practice throughout the Union.

While there should be a reasonable liberality in the laws regulating the marriage ceremony, those in relation to divorces should be proportionately stringent. The doctrines of some modern philosophers, and particularly of some of the prominent woman's rights advocates, on this subject have done incalculable injury to society. Abstractly, it may appear better that an ill-assorted couple should separate, but for the good of society it is better that a few persons should be bound in uncongenial union than that the sanctity of the marriage relation, upon which the whole framework of our modern social organization depends, should be disregarded. The facility with which marriage bonds can be dissolved in Illinois is a great scandal on that State, and it has already produced incalculable misery. The ill effects of the divorce laws of that State show the importance of having uniform regulations on the subject, and as the matter is one that affects not the welfare and happiness of the citizens of Illinois alone, it ought to be in the hands of the central government, A resident of Illinois to-day may, a week hence, take up his abode in Pennsylvania, and if he has procured a divorce there, no matter how unjustly, our courts are obliged to concur in spite of our own laws on the subject. Now, this is a great wrong that calls for a remedy, and the remedy consists in having a uniform code of marriage and divorce laws for the United States. The evil complained of has not yet become so great as to excite general public interest, but it is increasing every day, and it is well to take it in hand before its demoralizing influences extend further than they have.

The subject is one that calls for the thoughtful and earnest consideration of our statesmen, clergy, and all who are interested in the welfare of society and our national prosperity. Those who would make marriage nothing more than a licensed concubinage, existing only during the pleasure of the parties to the union, strike a blow at social order, decency, religion, and national prosperity, the evil effects of which cannot rightly be estimated. This is a subject that good men of all parties and all religious creeds can unite upon heartily, and if it is properly advocated the required reform ought to be brought about without serious difficulty.

THE MOBILE RIOT, - "Some eighteen white and colored witnesses of unimpeached integrity" have sworn that one David P. Reid did not fire the first shot at the recent Rebel assault upon the Republican meeting in Mobile, while a negro named Abraham Brown swears that he did. But Brown "has perjured himself," says the unreconstructed Rebel who furnishes the country with the news of Mobile. This may all be true, but it does not relieve the Mobile Rebels from the responsibility for the riot. If David P. Reid did not fire the first shot, who did?

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY were placed in a very tight place by the family and creditors of General Rosecrans whose claims upon the latter prevented him from accepting the gubernatorial nomination. Ignoring all the prominent candidates before the convention over whom Rosecrans was nominated, the State Central Committee have appealed to George H. Pendleton, and that shining light of modern Democracy has listened to the appeal and consented to take the place upon the ticket which Rosecrans has vacated. The selection of such a man as Pendleton for a candidate is an open confession of weakness, a shadow of coming defeat. Pendleton's real aspirations are towards the Presidency, for which position he barely missed a nomination by the Tammany Convention of last year. His defeat at that time did not, of course, entirely suppress his aspirations, and he now enters upon the contest in Ohio merely to enable the party to make the best possible show, without any expectation of being elected.

THE CASE OF HAGGERTY. A despatch from Washington states that the Government will take no present action in the case of Haggerty, who was appointed consul to Glasgow, but to whom the British authorities refused to grant an exequatur, on the ground that he was agtively associated with the Fenian movements in this country. It is difficult to see what action the Government can take in this matter. Haggerty should never, in the first place, have been appointed consul to Glasgow or to any other place under the sovereignty of Great Britain, and the refusal of the English government to permit him to enter upon the functions of his office was the least that could have been expected. If Laird, the Confederate ram-builder, should be designated as British consul at Philadelphia, our own Government would act just as that of Great Britain has done, and with perfect justice. If Haggerty were the only man in the United States fit and willing to be consul at Glasgow, there might be some hardship in the case.

THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN. This institution will commence its regular academic session on the 13th of September, with increased facilities, which will materially add to its efficiency and give its conductors a better opportunity than heretofore to carry out their plans. An extension of fifty-eight feet, running back to Fifteenth street, has been put up in the rear of the present building on West Penn Square, which will permit a better display of the valuable collection of antique casts and other objects, and will afford additional class-rooms. This improvement will be a great benefit to the school, although it will not give all the room that is desired; but it is an advance, and the managers prefer to enlarge their field of operations according to their means rather than to attempt at one time more than they are certain can be accomplished.

We have on several occasions alluded in commendatory terms to the School of Design for Women, and we again desire to call the attention of our readers to it, because we believe that it is conducted on essentially the right principle as a school of art, and on that account, as well as a number of others, it is eminently worthy of the confidence and hearty support of the public. This school is, we believe, the first attempt in this country to teach art as a science, to teach it according to a system, which will give the student a firm foundation of practical knowledge to work upon. Although the efforts of the School of Design have been mainly directed to the education of industrial artists, with the excellent object in view of giving young women a respectable and desirable profession by which they can earn a living, the system adopted is the correct one for any school of art, whatever its ultimate objects may be. Professor Braidwood, the principal is a thoroughly-trained designer, and an enthusiast in his profession. He believes that drawing can be taught to any person of average intelligence the same as reading and writing, and that art education means substantially the same kind of training that is given in our schools and colleges. Drawing, as it is generally taught, is, in a vast majority of cases, a mere waste of time, with no results of importance: the pupils are anxious to make pictures, and they are allowed to do so before they understand the first elements of drawing. The system of the School of Design is intended to be thorough from the beginning, a discipline to mind hand, and eye: and the dullest scholar, if she will pay attention, cannot fall to learn something. Professor Braidwood puts all ideas of genius and inspiration as artistic qualities to one side, and substitutes industry instead. After his pupils have mastered the principles of their art, they can then avail themselves of any talents that nature has given them; but it is as absurd to expect a young woman to write a firstclass work of fiction without having learned to read and write, as it is for her to produce a picture, statue or piece of artistic ornamentation without having been thoroughly drilled in the principles of design Such a system as this is the more important, as the scientific basis of art has never been thoroughly recognized in this country, and to this fact may be attributed the great amount of inferior work that is

turned out every year by our artists and designers. The School of Design for Women is not all that it should be, or all that its managers desire to make it. It has been up-hill work to establish it at all; and, with excellent judgment, it has been thought better to do a little at a time thoroughly than to run any risks of ultimate failure. The true value of the school, however, has been fully demonstrated by experience; and the number of young women who are engaged in profitable employments through its influence testifies to the practical utility of its system of instruction. If we expect to enter into any competition with Europe in the productions of industrial art, it is to such institutions as this that we must look; and it is to be hoped that ere long there will be

hundreds of them in all parts of the country. Professor Braidwood expects to add to his corps of assistants two ladies who have for some time been connected with some of the principal art schools in England, and who have been highly recommended as being thoroughly qualified and well posted in all the latest improvements introduced on the other side of the Atlantic. Other improvements will be made, and the School of Design will open this year under

more favorable auspices than ever-The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Directors:-William J. Horstmann, President; James H. Orne, Secretary; P. P. Morris, Secretary; James L. Claghorn, Treasurer; W. P. Wilstach, George Whitney, David S. Brown, E. W. Clark, Jay Cooke John Sartain, Redwood F. Warner, and Edward S. Clarke. It is proper to state that much of the efficiency and prosperity of the School of Design has been due to the exertions of the President of the Board of Directors, Mr. Horstmann, who, both by edu cation and long business experience, is fully alive to the importance of educating competent designers is this country. Mr. Horstmann has looked at the matter from a practical, business-like point of view, and he has given Professor Braidwood his hearty co operation in building up the institution.

Those of our citizens who are at all interested in art, or in the important question of women's work and wages, should visit the School of Design and see for themselves what it is doing and what its system of instruction really is. The subject is one that the intelligent people of this city ought to take a deep interest in, as the influences of such an institution as this conduce to the welfare of society in more ways than one,

OBITUARY.

Hou. Jeremiah Nichols. Hon. Jeremiah Nichols died at 1 o'clock this morning, at his cottage-residence on Federal street above Thirteenth, in the Twenty-sixth ward. He attained the age of forty-six years on the 6th of May last. In early life Mr. Nichols was a carpenter by trade, and worked at his business for a number of years. He was always an opponent of Democratic principles, and naturally changed from an Old-line Whig to the Republican party on its first formation. A man of comparatively no culture, he was thoroughly versed in all the crooks and turns political life. From the outset he has been especially identified with the Cameron faction in this State, and has been considered by Senator Cameron as one of his most valuable adhe rents in this city. Possessed of great energy of character, he always accomplished his purposes and among local "wire-pullers" the support of Jeremiah Nichols was eagerly sought. His active work in the Republican ranks was rewarded by successive nominations to the Legislature, and he was elected State Senator from the First district for two terms, extending from 1860 to 1866. This success was obtained in a district that has always been strongly Democratic, and illustrates Mr. Nichols' practical efficiency in political life. He has been a delegate to various State Republican conventions for the nomination of State officers, and is believed to have liberally contributed of his means to the success of the party.

After the close of his political career at Harrisburg he established the "Cameron Mills," in the Twenty-sixth ward, and engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, under the style of Nichols, Alexander & Co. His social qualities and life secured him hosts of friends, and his popularity in his immediate neighborhood was increased by his liberal contributions to the distressed, especially in the exciting times of the late "drafts." He was a member of the Cameron Club of the Twenty-sixth ward, Maletta Lodge, A. Y. M., the Washington Fire Company, the Hibernia Society, and the Union League. His illness has been a lingering one of some months, and of the nature of consumption. The funeral will take place on Sunday next, from his late residence, and the execut will be a large one.

TURNER BROTHERS & Co. send us Appleton's Jour nal for Saturday, August 21, which is filled, as usual with a variety of interesting reading matter; and Our Boys and Garls, edited by Oliver Optic, of the

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER .- TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 245

U.S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

An appropriation (\$50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to

Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1809 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.

5124 Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

DEPARMENTT FOR SUPPLYING THE CITY WITH WATER, CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. 164 S. FIFTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12, 1869. The long-continued drought and consequent unprece dented low stage of water in the Schuylkill make it difficult, with the present machinery, to keep up an ade quate supply of water in the reservoirs. Citizens are therefore earnestly requested to abstain from waste of water in any form whatever. It is particularly desired that no use will be made of the wash-pavement pipes. private fountains, and other wasteful appliances, whils the present low stage of water exists. It is believed that all good citizens will cheerfully comply with a request intended to conduce to their own safety and comfort FREDERICK GRAFF.

Chief Engineer Water Departme OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVI SION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA. No. 303 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6, 1869. The Managers have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from State and United States taxes, payable on and after the 15th inst. E. G. GILES, Treasurer,

JAMES M. SCOVEL, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 613 t9 1 DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPErator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting testh, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 265

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VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at

FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and stuthers No. 1036 MARKET Street. UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVE-NUK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH DISTRICT PENNSYLVANIA, corner of ELEVENTH and RIDGE

Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the annual income tax for 1868 will be due and payable at this office between August 10 and September 1, 1869; after which the legal penalties will be added. No furtner notice will be given. Office hours between 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.

8 7smth8t Collector Fourth District, Pa.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. - "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, Chas. S. Gaunt, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery."

For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally JOSE POEY,

Medico-Cirujano de la Facultad de la Habana, ha trasladado su domicilio a la calle de Green, No. 1817. donde recibe consultas de 7 a 9 de la manana y de 3 a 6 de

DR. JOSEPH POEY, Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed to No. 1817 Green street Office Hours-7 to 9 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M.

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OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, IN WOOD,

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Are diligently pushing things in the great work of keeping the people supplied with

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STATEN ISLAND. Leaving Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF, on Monday, August 16, 1869, at 7:30 A. M. FARE FOR THE EXCURSION-Single Tickets, 83'00; FARE FOR THE STATE OF THE STATE

FIRST CRAND EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY.

Lodges and Encampments of the I.O. O.F. MEETING AT BROADWAY HALL, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,

ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1869. [8 6 9t READING RAILROAD.—PARK ACCOMMO-DATION TRAIN—Between Philadelphia and Belmont, commencing August 9, 1869. Starting from station, SEVENTEENTH Street and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, and stopping at Coates street (Park entrance), Brown street (Park entrance), Thompson street, Mifflin Lane (Entrance to Engel & Wolf's Farm), and east end of Co lumbia Bridge (Entrance to Washington Retreat).

(DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.) Trains start from Seven-Trains start from Belmont: teenth and Pennsylvania At 630 A. M.

Arrangements have been made with the Green and Coates Streets, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets, and Union Passenger Railways to sell exchange tickets in connection with above trains, good either way, for 12

Single fares, on Park Accommodation Train, 10 cents. Tickets in Packages-7 for 50 cents, 14 for \$1'06. For sale at offices, Seventeenth street, Coates street

J. LOWRIE BELL, General Agent.

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FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

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Gents:-A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few menth ago, From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burgiar-Proof. Respectfully yours,

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EDUCATIONAL.

WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY. of MARKET Street and WES PENN SQUARE. PENN SQUARE.

T. BRANTLY LANGTON, having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen has School on MONDAY, September 13.

The facilities of this building for school purposes will be a school purpose will be a school purpose.

be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediat supervisi of Dr. Jansen, and being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practic

of either light or heavy symmastics.

The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercia

Circulars containing full information respecting Primar Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal a above.

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An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution, FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS!

The First Term of the Ninoteenth Annual Session we commence on WEDNESDAY, the 3th day of Septembnext. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address. REV. GEORGE F. MILIER, A. M. Principal

REFERENCES:

REFERENCES:

Muhlenberg, Stæver, Hutter, Stock, Osarsal, Bomberger, Wylle, Sterret, Murphy, Orulkshanks, etc.

HONS.—Judge ¿Ludlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.

ESQS.—James E. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theedore G. Bogga, C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Derr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Oo., etc. REFERENCES

N D A L U S I A C O L L E G I REOPENS SEPTEMBER 13, 1869. PRIMARY AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS. A HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Charges \$250 to \$300 per year. Address Rev. Dr. WELLS, Anda'usia, Pa. 8 12thstuIm\*

H. Y. L. A. U. D. E. R. B. A. C. CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

MONDAY, September 13, CIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
Fall Term will commence MONDAY, September 13.
Applicants for admission will be received, examined, and classified on and after August 16, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Entrance No. 108 S. TENTH Street. Circulars at Mr. W.
F. WARBURTON'S, No. 420 CHESNUT St. 86 2m

R E C T & R Y & C H O O L,

Rev. C. W. EVERENT, Rector, aided by five resident
assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year,
and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions,
and every department of business. Thorsugh physical
education, including military drill, boating, and swienming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to
fourteen. Terms, \$750 per annum.

The fall session begins September 7.
Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
Hamden, July 15, 1869.

7 27 2mx UFUS M 8, ELOCUTIONIST,

No. 1104 GIRARD Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND Boarding School for young ladies, No. 3810 OHES-NUT Street, will re-open MONDAY, September 6. For circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, which is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars.

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